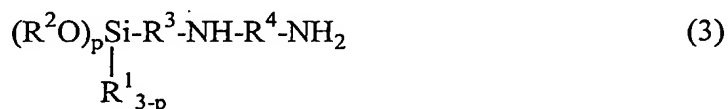


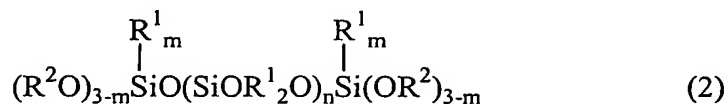
CLAIMS:

1. A method of improving adherence to an architectural part or electrical or electronic part upon exposure to steam of a room temperature curable organopolysiloxane composition, said method comprising the step of:

blending (C) 0.1 to 10 parts by weight of an organosilicon compound of the following general formula (3):



wherein  $R^1$  is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms,  $R^2$  is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms as defined above,  $R^3$  is a divalent hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 10 carbon atoms,  $R^4$  is a divalent aromatic ring-bearing hydrocarbon radical of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, and  $p$  is an integer of 1 to 3, at least one of the NH and  $NH_2$  radicals being not directly attached to the aromatic ring in  $R^4$ , with (A) 100 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane of the following general formula (2):



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are as defined above,  $n$  is an integer of at least 10, and  $m$  is independently an integer of 0 or 1, or both, and (B) 0.1 to 30 parts by weight of a silane compound having at least two ketoxime radicals each attached to a silicon atom in a molecule, the remaining radicals attached to silicon atoms being selected from the group consisting of

methyl, ethyl, propyl, vinyl and phenyl, or a partial hydrolyzate thereof or both.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said  
5 architectural part or electrical or electronic part is composed of glass or coated steel.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein 1 to 5 parts by weight of component (C) is blended with components (A) and  
10 (B).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (3),  $R^2$  is methyl or ethyl and  $R^3$  is methylene, ethylene, or propylene.  
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5. The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (3),  $R^4$  is selected from the following structures:

- 20 -CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>- (4),  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- (5),  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- (6),  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- (7),  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>- (8),  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- (9),  
25 -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- (10),  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>- (11), and  
-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- (12).

6. The method of claim 1, wherein component (A) is  
30 a silanol end-blocked polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of 700 centistokes at 25°C, component (B) is a methyltributanoximesilane, and component (C) is a compound of the formula  $(CH_3O)_3Si-C_3H_6-NH-C_6H_4-CH_2NH_2$ .

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising a filler.

5 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the filler is silica and/or carbon black.